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Economic growth in Russia

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Stellingen
Behorende bij het proefschrift

Economic Growth in Russia

van

Ilya Borisovich Voskoboynikov

1. Russia is on a declining growth path: multifactor productivity improved only in those industries that had a declining share in GDP and are far away from the global technology frontier (this thesis).
2. Theory matters for measurement: in comparison with capital stocks, the concept of capital services is not only theoretically superior, but also empirically relevant for understanding the sources of recent Russian growth (this thesis).
3. In spite of expectations, that the influence of labour reallocation on productivity would be substantial in the transition to a market economy, the structural bonus did not materialize in Central and East European economies, and only to a small extent in Russia (this thesis).
4. It is important to make a distinction between formal and informal activities within sectors. Increasing formalization of the Brazilian economy since 2000 appears to be growth-enhancing, while in India and in Russia, the increase in informality after the reforms is growth-reducing (this thesis).
5. Macro-economic data of many countries are filled with apparently inconsistent series. By choosing among them, one can produce almost any estimate of productivity growth imaginable. (In the spirit of Young 2003)
6. It is the preparation skill of the econometric chef that catches the professional eye, not the quality of the raw materials in the meal, or the effort that went into procuring them. (Griliches 1994)